

NEOTROPICAL *SAPINTUS*, WITH A GENERAL KEY TO SPECIES (COLEOPTERA: ANTHICIDAE)¹

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Abstract.—Generic characters of *Sapintus* are discussed, and delimitation of the genus as strictly New World is reaffirmed. Twenty-eight species are recognized, of which 25 are included in a key based largely on characters of the male. Fourteen Neotropical species are described as new: *alvarengai*, *balteatus*, *capitatus*, *malkini* and *sentis* from Brazil; *golbachii* and *lobatus* from Argentina; *canaliculatus* from Venezuela; *ovalis* from Peru; *spinulosus* from Mexico; *creber* from Brazil and Bolivia; *curvipilosus* from Bolivia and Argentina; *subulatus* from Colombia to Brazil; and *similis* from southern USA to Panama. Twelve taxa are transferred to *Sapintus* from *Anthicus*: *amazonicus* Pic, *bogotensis* Pic, *carbonarius* LaFerté, *decerptus* Pic, *diosensis* Pic, *donedai* Bonadona, *duplopunctatus* Heberdey, *foederatus* Champion, *guyanensis* Pic and its var. *surinamensis* Pic, *lutescens* Champion, and *teapensis* Champion. Four new synonymies are proposed: *carbonarius* (LaFerté) [= *bogotensis* (Pic)], *corticalis* (LeConte) [= *foederatus* (Champion)], *lemniscatus* Werner [= *donedai* (Bonadona)], and *teapensis* (Champion) [= *suzelae* Bonadona]. *Sapintus guyanensis* var. *surinamensis* (Pic) is elevated to species rank. All Neotropical species are described, redescribed, or discussed.

Few specimens of Neotropical *Sapintus* have been identified correctly subsequent to the original descriptions of the species. Most of the descriptions could apply equally well to at least several species and only two, those of *teapensis* (Champion) and *suzelae* Bonadona, include mention of critical male secondary sexual characters. This paper is an attempt to establish a better basis for classification. I have seen types of all described species except *duplopunctatus* (Heberdey), *suzelae* Bonadona, and the Nearctic *donedai* (Bonadona), but could not include *diosensis* (Pic) or *taitiensis* (Boheman) in the key to species because I did not have them available for dissection or comparison with other species. All five of these species are assignable to *Sapintus* without question, and *suzelae* Bonadona to synonymy with *teapensis* (Champion) and *donedai* (Bonadona) with *lemniscatus* Werner on the basis of the descriptions and figures.

Species of *Sapintus* are unique in the family in having a large diverticulum on the internal sac of the male genitalia (Fig. 3, div.). Details of the internal sac are unusually difficult to analyze when the sac is retracted, because dense zones of spines conceal other structures. The presence of the diverticulum is usually indicated only by the absence of the primary gonopore and its armature from the

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usual terminal position on the sac. Fortunately, a combination of external features correlates with the genitalic character, so that the genus can be defined without reference to the genitalia, at least in the New World fauna. The mesosternum is simple, with the sides gently curved to the middle coxal cavities and not isolating the mesepisterna from the cavities. The first visible abdominal sternum (morphological third) has a pubescence-lined invagination behind each hindcoxa (Fig. 8). The elytra have double pubescence, consisting of normal setae arising from distinct punctures and directed backward, and an under layer of shorter, finer, and more appressed setae, arising from very tiny punctures and usually directed obliquely laterally. Most species are uniformly brown, with a short prothorax and moderately broad head (Fig. 1). Two have a darker band on the elytra. Most of the distinctive features of the species involve the legs and abdomen of the male.

On external characters alone there is one group of *Anthicus* species in the Old World that would meet the generic definition, except for shape and color. This group consists of *Anthicus cohaeres* Lewis and some others, in the Orient and Micronesia (Werner, 1965). A combination of the mesosternal and sternal invagination characters occurs in four North American species of *Anthicus* (Werner, 1964). A combination of the mesosternal and pubescence characters is found in several different assemblages of *Anthicus* species, mainly in the Old World but also in *Anthicus pallidus* Say of the Neotropical fauna. Bonadona (1958 et seq.) has opted to broaden the definition of the genus *Sapintus* to include all species with the mesosternal and pubescence features, and has thereby included *Anthicus oceanicus* LaFerté and some similar species, a variety of species from Madagascar and Africa, and *Anthicus pallidus*, in his concept of the genus *Sapintus*. Almost all of these have a quite different facies from the species included in the genus in its restricted sense, although at least one African species looks very much like a true *Sapintus* externally. Needless to say, I do not agree with Bonadona's expanded grouping, nor with the implication of its Gondwanian origin (Bonadona, 1958: 55).

The external characters occur singly in other groups of Anthicidae. The simple mesosternum is widespread in the family. The invaginations of abdominal sternum 3 are found in *Notoxus*, which shares with *Mecynotarsus* and some other genera a distinctive prothoracic horn, and in scattered genera with normal prothorax. Double elytral pubescence is present in some species of *Acanthinus* and *Leptaleus*, which have the mesosternum expanded.

The general uniformity of body form within the genus poses a problem in description of species. I have made individual descriptions, but I doubt that very many specimens can be identified on the basis of female specimens alone. Each description is based on an individual specimen and includes measurements made with an ocular micrometer, usually at 100 diameters. These are recorded as follows, in 0.01 mm: Head (length from line across hind margin, not including neck, to clypeofrontal suture, over width across eyes and width behind eyes); eyes (length over width, separation across front, and distance from a line across their hind margins to a line across base); antenna (length, often sum of short measurements along a curve, and maximum thickness of segment 10). Prothorax (length on a straight line, including collar, over width at collar, maximum, and across base. Elytra (length from line across base to line across apex, over width where 45° angle touches humeri and maximum width). Elytral setae were measured on a

straight line and separation of punctures from center to center. The omoplates and postbasal transverse impression of the elytra are not mentioned if they are only feebly indicated, as seems to be normal for the genus.

Genus *Sapintus* Casey

Sapintus Casey 1895: 732 (type-species *Anthicus pubescens* LaFerté, designated by Werner 1962: 493).

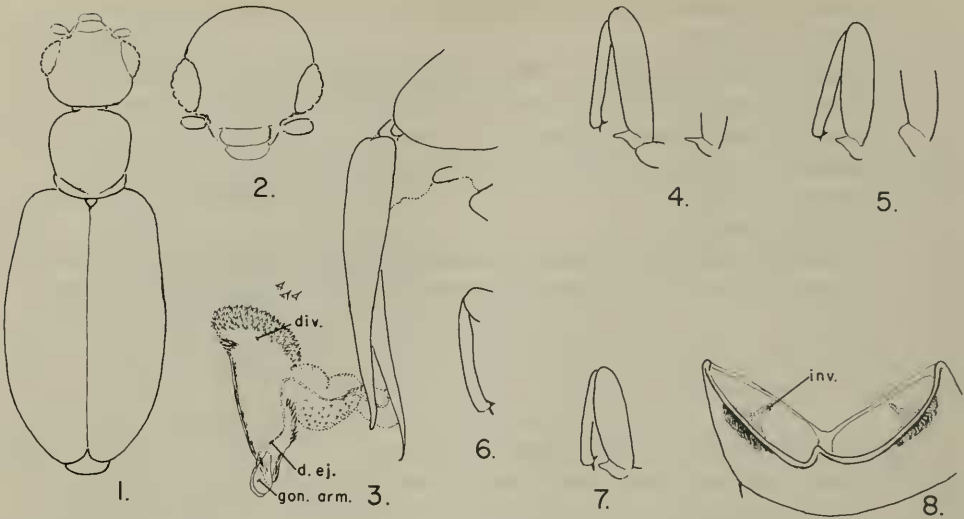
The key presented here is based on males, and does not include *diosensis* (Pic), *duplopunctatus* (Heberdey), or *taitiensis* (Boheman). Females included in type-series and records have been identified by association and comparison with males. I have seen what appear to be several additional South American species, including one from Santiago Province, Chile, that are represented by females only. The genus is not otherwise known from Chile, but ranges from southern Canada to central Argentina. Males can be distinguished from females by possession of an extra exposed abdominal tergum (morphological tergum 8), which is broader than long, above the last fully exposed sternum (morphological sternum 7), and often by truncation and excavation of sternum 7. Sternum 8 is retracted and simple, but sclerotized across the apex.

KEY TO KNOWN *Sapintus* MALES

1. Apex of front and middle tibiae with a tiny, straight to recurved spine on side facing femur, in addition to the normal 2 tibial spurs (Figs. 4–7) 2
- Apex of front and middle tibiae without a spine 12
2. Front (and sometimes middle) trochanter spinose (Figs. 4, 5, 7) .. 3
- Neither front nor middle trochanters spinose 7
3. Tegmen of genitalia 3-lobed at apex (Fig. 28) 4
- Tegmen not 3-lobed at apex 6
4. Both front and middle trochanters with slender spines. Apex of elytra unique in genus, with a sharp point at suture, in both sexes. Eastern USA *caudatus* Werner
- Front trochanters spinose, middle trochanters from simple to angular. Elytral apex without sharp point at suture 5
5. Tegmen barely twice as long as broad (Fig. 28). Brazil *malkini*, new species
- Tegmen ca. 3× as long as broad. Eastern USA *pubescens* (LaFerté)
- 6(3). Both front and middle trochanters with slender spines (Fig. 4). Tegmen narrow, tapered to slender apex from near base (Werner, 1962: Fig. 3). Guatemala to southern Arizona, USA *corticalis* (LeConte)
- Front trochanters with short spines, middle trochanters with margin produced but barely angular (Fig. 5). Tegmen of almost even width from base to about apical $\frac{2}{3}$, then fairly abruptly narrowed to a slender point (Werner, 1962: Fig. 4). Panama to southern Texas and Arizona, USA *hispidulus* Casey
- 7(2). Prothorax unique in genus, with dense, trichome-like tufts of erect setae arising from large anterolateral pits, in both sexes. Panama to southern Texas *lutescens* (Champion)

- Prothorax with neither erect tufts of setae nor pits on anterolateral borders 8
- 8. Tegmen (Fig. 15) gradually expanded from base to an abrupt truncation at apical $\frac{2}{5}$, the apical $\frac{2}{5}$ slender and gradually tapered. Spine at apex of front and middle tibiae not recurved (Fig. 6). Argentina *decerptus* (Pic)
- Tegmen not truncate at apical $\frac{2}{5}$. Spine at apex of front and middle tibiae recurved (as in Fig. 4) 9
- 9. Apex of tegmen narrowly hastate (as in Fig. 20). Eastern USA *timidus* Casey
- Apex of tegmen not hastate 10
- 10. Apex of tegmen evenly tapered to a point. Arizona, USA *arizonicus* Werner
- Apex of tegmen at least slightly expanded laterally 11
- 11. Apex of tegmen narrowly subspatulate (Fig. 13). Elytral undersetae decumbent, curved, diagonal only near suture in apical $\frac{1}{3}$ and near apex. Bolivia, Argentina *curvipilosus*, new species
- Apex of tegmen with a small knob, almost as broad as long (Werner, 1962: Fig. 5). Elytral undersetae almost appressed, nearly straight, diagonal over most of surface. Eastern USA *pusillus* (LaFerté)
- 12(1). Visible abdominal sternum 5 with a thin median lamina set in a mainly glabrous excavation. Eastern USA *lemniscatus* Werner
- No abdominal sternum with a median lamina 13
- 13. Visible abdominal sternum 4 with large ventral lobes, 3 and 2 flattened to slightly excavated, 5 concave and almost hidden by 4. Argentina *lobatus*, new species
- Visible abdominal sternum 4 simple, at most slightly flattened. 5 not hidden by 4 14
- 14. Visible abdominal sternum 5 at least moderately strongly excavated on the disc 15
- Visible sternum 5 simple, the disc sometimes flat or just perceptibly concave 18
- 15. Moderate excavation of visible sternum 5 flanked by narrow zones of nearly erect setae that are longer than those of surrounding area. Southern Mexico and Greater Antilles to southern Brazil *teapensis* (Champion)
- Excavation of disc of visible sternum 5 deep and sharply defined but not flanked by erect setae longer than those of surrounding area .. 16
- 16. Color almost black. Head punctures very fine and separated by much more than twice their diameters, the intervals flat and smooth. Colombia *carbonarius* (LaFerté)
- Color brown. Head punctures fine but separated by only their diameters, the intervals smooth but convex 17
- 17. Apex of tegmen narrowly subspatulate (Fig. 18). Excavation of visible sternum 5 a deep, nearly parallel-sided groove. Venezuela *canaliculatus*, new species

- Apex of tegmen slender (Fig. 16). Excavation of visible sternum 5 U-shaped. Brazil *amazonicus* (Pic)
- 18(14). Apex of tegmen 3-lobed, with excised lateral expansions (Fig. 12). French Guiana *guyanensis* (Pic)
- Apex of tegmen not 3-lobed 19
- 19. Tegmen with some lateral setae, beyond middle (Fig. 24). South-western Mexico *spinulosus*, new species
- Tegmen lacking setae 20
- 20. Elytra darker in an obscure postmedian band, pale from there to apex. Prothorax unusually narrow. Southern Brazil ... *balteatus*, new species
- Elytra without a darker band. Prothorax of usual dimensions (as in Fig. 1) 21
- 21. Head semicircular behind eyes (Fig. 2). Peru, Ecuador *ovalis*, new species
- Head with vertex at least weakly truncate 22
- 22. Sides of tegmen gently and evenly convex from base to apex, not at all concave beyond middle (Werner, 1962: Fig. 6). Eastern USA, Bahama Islands *fulvipes* (LaFerté)
- Sides of tegmen not evenly convex from base to apex, at least slightly concave beyond middle 23
- 23. Tegmen more than twice as long as phallobase (basal piece), and ca. 5× as long as broad (Fig. 17). Brazil *capitatus*, new species
- Tegmen not more than 1.5× as long as phallobase, nor 3× as long as broad 24
- 24. Gonopore armature with a unique, curved sclerotized tube that is easily seen in a cleared dissection (Fig. 23). Brazil, Bolivia *creber*, new species
- Gonopore armature not of this form, often difficult to find among spines of internal sac 25
- 25. Internal sac with a pair of large lateral groups of heavy spines, near gonopore armature (Fig. 14). Northeastern Brazil .. *sentis*, new species
- Internal sac without lateral groups of heavy spines 26
- 26. Length (head from vertex to clypeofrontal suture, plus prothorax including collar, plus elytra) at least 3.4 mm. Surinam *surinamensis* (Pic)
- Length less than 3.0 mm 27
- 27. Head unusually smooth, with shallow and poorly defined punctures ca. 0.03 mm from center to center, intervals distinctly broader than punctures. Elytral undersetae parallel to oversetae, except diagonal along suture. Argentina *golbachii*, new species
- Head not unusually smooth, the punctures well defined, ca. 0.01–0.02 mm from center to center, most of them as broad as intervals or broader. Elytral undersetae diagonal over most of the surface .. 28
- 28. Tegmen ca. half as broad as long, of nearly equal width from base to just beyond middle, then abruptly narrowed to a slender apex (Fig. 25). Southern Brazil to French Guiana and Colombia *subulatus*, new species



Figs. 1-8. *Sapintus* spp. 1, *S. similis*, ♂, Santa Engracia, Mex. 2, *S. ovalis*, holotype, head. 3, *S. similis*, ♂ Villahermosa, Mex., genitalia with internal sac extruded; div. = diverticulum; d.ej. = ductus ejaculatorius; gon.arm. = gonopore armature. 4, *S. corticalis*, ♂, Tamazunchale, Mex., front leg and middle trochanter. 5, *S. hispidulus*, ♂, Alamos, Mex., front leg and middle trochanter. 6, *S. decerptus*, ♂, La Plata, Arg., front tibia. 7, *S. malkini*, ♂ paratype, front leg. 8, *S. ovalis*, holotype, first visible abdominal sternum, removed from body; inv. = invagination behind hindcoxa, visible through cuticle of part of sternum that forms back of hindcoxal cavity.

- Tegmen distinctly less than half as broad as long, not as abruptly narrowed beyond middle (Figs. 22, 27) 29
- 29. Tegmen distinctly shorter than phallobase (basal piece). Internal sac with a small, dense median cluster of spines near gonopore armature (Fig. 22). Northeastern Brazil *alvarengai*, new species
- Tegmen equal to phallobase in length. Internal sac without median cluster of dense spines. Panama to southern USA, Jamaica *similis*, new species

NEOTROPICAL SPECIES AND NEW SYNONYMY

Sapintus alvarengai Werner, NEW SPECIES

Fig. 22

Holotype ♂. — 2.49 mm, rufescent brown, legs not paler; head moderately densely punctured, intervals shiny; legs and visible sternum 5 simple; tegmen tapered concavely to narrow tip; internal sac with dense median cluster of strong spines near primary gonopore, a few spines between base and primary gonopore.

Head 40/54, 47, truncate with rounded temporal angles, eyes 33/20, 33 apart, 15 from base. Punctures 2 apart, flat-bottomed, intervals nearly flat, shiny, generally narrower than punctures. Antenna 91 long, 7 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 47/20, 45, 39, punctures slightly denser than on head, partly confluent, intervals narrow, convex, shiny. Elytra 162/69, 91, punctures small, 4 apart, intervals shiny,

punctures bearing undersetae barely perceptible; oversetae decumbent, 9, slightly curved, undersetae moderately sparse, 4, subappressed, slightly curved, diagonal.

Types.—Holotype ♂, BRASIL: Rio Grande do Norte: Macaiba (Sept. 1951, M. Alvarenga) in MZSP. Paratypes: 5 ♂, 11 ♀, same data, MZSP and FGW; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality (Dec. 1951, M. Alvarenga) in MNRJ.

***Sapintus amazonicus* (Pic), NEW COMBINATION**

Fig. 16

Anthicus amazonicus Pic 1906: 58 (type-locality: Amazonas). Types in Pic Coll., MHNP, studied. Lectotype ♂, hereby designated, the left specimen on a double card mount, and paralectotype, ♀, on the right.

Lectotype ♂.—2.90 mm, brown, legs and base of antenna dull rufescent; densely punctured and short-pubescent. Legs simple, visible sternum 5 with a distinct U-shaped depression 24 long, 16 wide, ca. 3 deep, its pubescence short, appressed, longitudinal. Tegmen (Barra do Tapirapé specimen) broad at base, evenly tapered to slender apex; internal sac with lateral zone of heavy spines near base, some slender spines near primary gonopore, diverticulum with even covering of small, triangular spines.

Head 42/67, 57, truncate with narrowly rounded temporal angles, and a feeble middle notch ca. 1 deep; eyes 28/24, 37 apart, 15 from base. Punctures small, sharply defined, flat-bottomed, 2 apart, punctures ca. as wide as shiny, slightly convex intervals, those bearing oversetae broader, but almost lost among others. Antenna 100 long, 8 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 64/24, 60, 51, punctures similar to head but denser, intervals only ca. $\frac{1}{2}$ as wide as punctures. Elytra 185/80, 104; punctures small but sharply defined, 4 apart, intervals with tiny punctures bearing undersetae at least 4× as numerous as main series. Oversetae decumbent, ca. 30°, 7, almost straight, undersetae appressed, 3, diagonal.

Remarks.—I have also studied a single ♂ from BRASIL: Mato Grosso: Barra do Tapirapé (Nov. 1964, B. Malkin) in MZSP.

***Sapintus balteatus* Werner, NEW SPECIES**

Fig. 11

Holotype ♂.—3.53 mm, brown, elytra dull rufescent with omoplate area and an obscure postmedian band darker, apical $\frac{1}{3}$ lighter; moderately shiny; prothorax unusually slender. Legs and visible sternum 5 simple. Tegmen broad at base, evenly tapered to pointed apex.

Head 58/69, 60, subtruncate, temporal angles broadly rounded, eyes 29/22, 44 apart, 26 from base. Punctures well defined, ca. 1 across, 3 apart, intervals slightly convex, shiny, with very weak small punctures bearing undersetae no more numerous than main series. Antenna ca. 136 long, 10 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 65/27, 60, 53, punctures slightly deeper than on head, ca. 4 apart, intervals convex, shiny, but with numerous small punctures bearing undersetae, ca. $\frac{1}{3}$ diameter of main series, making surface irregular, some punctures confluent. Elytra 230/96, 124, omoplates and impression weak but evident, punctures ca. 5 apart, moderately small, intervals slightly convex, shiny, with barely visible punctures bearing moderately sparse undersetae 3 long, almost appressed, diagonal; oversetae decumbent at ca. 45°, almost straight, 11.

Types.—Holotype ♂, BRASIL: Santa Catarina: Nova Teutonia (8.2.1949, Fritz Plaumann) in MZSP. Paratypes: 3 ♀, same data; 2 ♀ same but X.1952; 1 ♂, same but 4 Nov. 1950; in MZSP and FGW collections.

Sapintus canaliculatus Werner, NEW SPECIES

Fig. 18

Holotype ♂.—3.44 mm, brown, abdomen rufescent, legs, palpi and base of antenna dull luteous; head and prothorax densely, finely punctured. Legs simple, visible sternum 5 with a nearly parallel-sided groove, its flanking lobes arising in basal $\frac{1}{4}$ and rising to lobes ca. 11 apart and 2 high in apical $\frac{1}{2}$, with dense setae ca. 2 long on mesal face. Tegmen (from paratype) tapered, its apex narrowly subspatulate.

Head 53/65, 56, base almost truncate, temporal angles rounded; eyes 29/24, 35 apart, 18 from base. Punctures bearing oversetae shallow, flat-bottomed, ca. 2 apart, intervals with more numerous fine punctures bearing undersetae. Antenna ca. 107 long, 8 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 71/24, 64, 53, collar short, punctures dense, less than 2 apart, fine but slightly flat-bottomed, slightly wider than intervals. Elytra 220/84, 113; punctures ca. 5 apart, sharply defined, intervals with more numerous very fine punctures bearing undersetae; oversetae decumbent, 9, nearly straight, undersetae moderately dense, 4, appressed, diagonal.

Types.—Holotype ♂, VENEZUELA: Ciudad Bolívar (V.20.1898, E. A. Klages) in CU. Paratypes: 23 ♂, 16 ♀, same data, in CU and FGW collections.

Sapintus capitatus Werner, NEW SPECIES

Fig. 17

Holotype ♂.—2.58 mm, dull luteous, head darker, moderately sparsely punctured; collar region of prothorax with some denser pubescence laterally and ventrally; undersetae of elytra unusually erect and curved, not diagonal. Legs and visible sternum 5 simple; tegmen tapered to subspatulate apex. Darker individuals have brown elytra, dark brown head, rufescent prothorax and underside, and dull luteous legs.

Head 42/56, 51, truncate with rounded temporal angles and median sulcus ca. 1 deep; eyes 24/19, 35 apart, 15 from base; punctures flat-bottomed but generally poorly defined, 3 apart, intervals smooth with scattered small punctures bearing sparse undersetae. Antenna ca. 96 long, 7 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 53/20, 49, 40; punctures of 2 sizes, ca. 2 apart, smaller bearing undersetae similar to elytra and $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter of larger. Intervals subequal to smaller punctures. Elytra 164/69, 89; punctures small, 4 apart, intervals flat, smooth, with more numerous very fine punctures bearing undersetae; oversetae subdecumbent, 8, gently curved, undersetae more erect, curved to below horizontal at tip, almost all directed backward.

Types.—Holotype ♂, BRASIL: Rio Grande do Norte: Natal (Jan., 1950, M. Alvarenga) in MZSP. Paratypes: 15, all Rio Grande do Norte: Natal, Macaiba, and Ceara Mirim, collected M. Alvarenga, in FGW, MA, MGF, and MNRJ collections.

The following appear to belong to this species but have not been designated as paratypes: Brasil: Minas Gerais: Sete Lagoas (1–15 Feb. 1963, 4 ♀ from light trap run by Adauto Zunti) in MZSP.

***Sapintus carbonarius* (LaFerté), NEW COMBINATION**

Anthicus carbonarius LaFerté 1848: 173 (type-locality: Nova Granata). Holotype, ♂, LaFerté Coll., MHNP, studied.

Anthicus bogotensis Pic 1907: 134 (type-locality: Bogota, Colombia). Holotype, ♀, Pic Coll., MHNP, studied. **NEW SYNONYMY.**

Holotype ♂.—2.93 mm, black with a brown cast, legs and antenna slightly paler; shiny, intervals between punctures very smooth; pubescence, especially undersetae of elytra, unusually sparse. Legs simple; visible sternum 5 with a well defined, U-shaped, almost horseshoe-shaped, depression, 20 wide, 24 long, ca. 3 deep, with short, decumbent setae directed to midline. Apical 16 of tegmen visible, slender, ca. 5 wide at widest.

Head 47/58, 55, truncate with rounded temporal angles, broadly impressed by ca. 1 at middle; eyes 17/15, 40 apart, 21 from base; punctures small, shallow, 4 apart, intervals shiny, with very sparse tiny punctures bearing undersetae, the combined punctures ca. 2 apart. Antenna ca. 105 long, moderately slender, 7 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 58/25, 55, 49; punctures distinct, flat-bottomed, 1–2 in diameter, 2 apart, intervals smooth and shiny; collar with dense, short pubescence ventrally. Elytra 187/80, 110; punctures deep, 4 apart, intervals slightly convex, shiny, punctures bearing undersetae barely visible at 100 diameters, about as numerous as main series; oversetae subdecumbent at ca. 45°, nearly straight, 9, undersetae decumbent, 4, diagonal but inconspicuous.

Remarks.—Known to me only by the 2 holotypes indicated in the synonymy.

***Sapintus corticalis* (LeConte)**

Fig. 4

Anthicus corticalis LeConte 1851: 154 (type-locality: California, at Colorado River). Lectotype, ♂, designated by Werner 1962: 494, in LeConte Coll., MCZ.

Anthicus foederatus Champion 1890: 249–250 (type-locality: Yzabel or Rio Narango, Guatemala). Types in BMNH, examined in 1960. **NEW SYNONYMY.**

Sapintus corticalis: Casey 1895: 739; Werner 1962: 494–495, fig. 3.

This species seems to have a fairly wide distribution but is scarce.

New records.—USA: Arizona: Santa Cruz Co.: Peña Blanca (26 July 1964, UV light, D. R. Smith and C. W. Baker, OSUC collection). MEXICO: San Luis Potosí: Tamazunchale (31 May 1948, light trap, F. Werner and W. Nutting; and 19 July 1970, UV trap, A. Newton). Oaxaca: Juchatengo (4 mi. N., 3300', 7 Aug. 1970, E. Fisher and P. Sullivan).

***Sapintus creber* Werner, NEW SPECIES**

Fig. 23

Holotype ♂.—2.52 mm, dull rufescent, head darker, palpi and base of antenna paler. In some individuals the head and prothorax are darker than the elytra. Head truncate, with moderately dense, sharply-defined punctures; collar region of prothorax with denser pubescence ventrally. Legs and visible sternum 5 simple. Tegmen broad at base, tapered to a slender point; internal sac with sparse spines and a unique curved tube as part of the gonopore armature. Most similar to *capitatus* but has the undersetae of the elytra normal, not so strongly curved, the head punctures more sharply defined, and the tegmen tapered to a slender point.

Head 38/54, 49, base truncate with a weak median sulcus, temporal angles rounded; eyes 22/20, 33 apart, 15 from base; punctures flat-bottomed, less than 1 in diameter, ca. 2 apart, intervals shiny, with an approximately equal number of shallow, poorly-defined punctures, ca. $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter of main series, bearing under-setae. Antenna ca. 102 long, 8 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 51/20, 47, 39, punctures flat-bottomed, slightly deeper and denser than on head, less than 2 apart; intervals flat, smooth, lacking punctures. Elytra 163/71, 93; punctures moderately small, 4 apart, intervals feebly convex, with extremely tiny punctures bearing moderately sparse under-setae; over-setae decumbent, 8, almost straight, under-setae nearly appressed, 3, slightly curved, diagonal.

Types.—Holotype δ , BRASIL: São Paulo: Piracicaba (20 Jan. 1966, UV trap, C. A. Triplehorn) in MZSP. Paratypes, 157: BRASIL: São Paulo: Piracicaba; Fazenda Pau d'Alho (U. Martins). Mato Grosso: Cáceres (M. Alvarenga). Minas Gerais: Sete Lagoas (A. Zunti). Pará: Santarém (F. Werner). Santa Catarina: Rio Caraguela (F. Plaumann). BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz: El Cidral (ca. 100 km NNW Santa Cruz, 450 m, R. Golbach). Paratypes in FGW, IML, MZSP, and OSU collections. Almost all of the specimens were collected at light.

Sapintus curvipilosus Werner, NEW SPECIES

Fig. 13

Holotype δ .—2.70 mm, rufescent, head slightly darker, prothorax and legs slightly paler; elytral under-setae rather strongly curved, diagonal only near suture in apical $\frac{1}{3}$ and in apical area. Trochanters simple, front and middle tibiae with slender, recurved spine ca. 2 long at apex; tegmen tapered gradually to subspatulate apex.

Head 40/58, 49, truncate with rounded temporal angles; eyes 24/20, 35 apart, 15 from base; punctures fine, shallow, ca. 3 apart, intervals shiny, evenly convex. Antenna ca. 105 long, 8 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 55/23, 47, 42, punctures small, sharply defined, ca. 2 apart. Elytra 176/69, 98, punctures ca. 5 apart; over-setae moderately fine, 9, subdecumbent, gently curved, under-setae 3, decumbent, curved.

Types.—Holotype δ , BOLIVIA: Los Huecos (ix-23, Harrington) in USNM. Paratypes, 26: BOLIVIA: Los Huecos; Guairui; Santa Cruz: Cambeiti. ARGENTINA: Tucumán: Tucumán; Jujuy: Rio San Lorenzo. Paratypes in FGW, IML, MBR, and USNM collections.

Sapintus decerptus (Pic), NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 6, 15

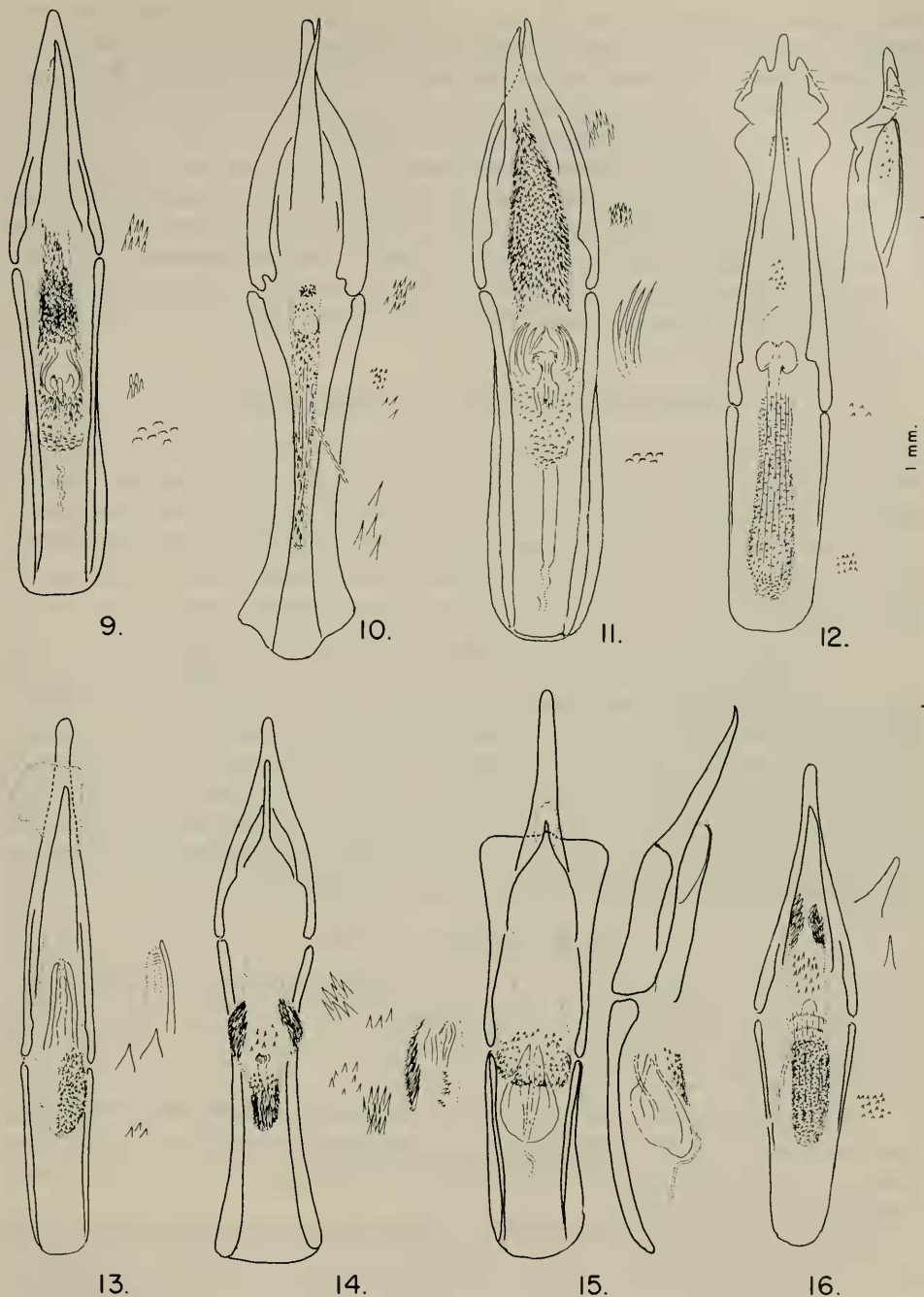
Anthicus decerptus Pic 1904a: 118–119 (type-locality: Buenos Aires, Argentina).

Type in Pic Coll., MHNP, examined in 1960.

Anthicus deceptor Pic 1909: 255 (*lapsus calami* or correction).

δ .—La Plata, Argentina, 2.80 mm, rufescent, elytral suture darker, antenna and legs rufous; pubescence fine and regular. Front and middle tibiae slightly excavated mesally in apical $\frac{1}{3}$, with a triangular spine ca. 3 long at apex, this not recurved; trochanters and visible sternum 5 simple. Tegmen (Isla de Santiago specimen) broad at base, abruptly truncate, then with a long, slender apical projection. Some individuals have the elytra uniformly colored.

Head 40/56, 51, truncate with rounded temporal angles; eyes 20/17, 35 apart,



Figs. 9-16. Male genitalia of *Sapintus* spp., ventral views, some with tegmen in left lateral views, details in other views. 9, *S. lobatus*, paratype, Punta Lara, Arg. 10, *S. surinamensis*, Kobelstation, Surinam. 11, *S. balteatus*, holotype. 12, *S. guyanensis*, Saut-Maripa, Guyane. 13, *S. curvipilosus*, holotype, gonopore armature in left lateral view. 14, *S. sentis*, paratype, gonopore armature in left lateral view. 15, *S. decerptus*, Isla de Santiago, Arg. 16, *S. amazonicus*, Barra do Tapirapé, Brazil.

18 from base; punctures fine, indistinct, ca. 4 apart, intervals shiny, evenly convex. Prothorax 56/24, 49, 45, discal punctures as on head but more distinct, with sparse, finer punctures bearing undersetae on intervals. Elytra 184/75, 102; punctures ca. 5 apart; oversetae moderately fine, 9, subdecumbent, gently curved, undersetae fine, appressed, slightly curved, 4, diagonal.

New records. — ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires: Palermo; Campana (7 Feb. 1963, on blossoms *Eryngium eburneum*, M. J. Viana and F. Werner). La Plata: La Plata (on blossoms *Aeschynomene montevidensis*, 16 Jan. 1963, F. Werner; on blossoms *Cynara cardunculus*, 15–28 Jan. 1921, A. A. Marelli); Isla de Santiago. Pic (1909: 255) records it from Bolivia, but all of the localities listed here are from the lower Rio La Plata region. There are specimens in the FGW, MCZ, MLP, and USNM collections.

***Sapintus diosensis* (Pic), NEW COMBINATION**

Anthicus diosensis Pic 1942: 14 (type-locality: "Perou"). Type in Pic Coll., MHNP.

When I had a chance to examine the Pic collection of Anthicidae in 1960, I found the type of *diosensis* and made the note that it differed from what is here described as *ovalis* by having the head truncate. This specimen could not be found when certain Pic types were sent me for study more recently. The Pic collection is in very crowded boxes, with individual specimens hard to locate.

***Sapintus duplopunctatus* (Heberdey), NEW COMBINATION**

Anthicus (Sapintus) duplopunctatus Heberdey 1938: 257 (type-locality: Brasilien: Santa Catarina: Nova Teutonia, Correio Ità, leg. Plaumann).

Heberdey indicated that the type remained in his collection, but it was apparently lost during World War II because it could not be found in the Heberdey collection in the Vienna Museum. I have not seen any specimens that match the description in Plaumann material in other collections. The double punctures mentioned in the description are found in several species.

***Sapintus fulvipes* (LaFerté)**

Anthicus fulvipes LaFerté 1848: 177–178 (type-locality: États-Unis d'Amérique).

Type in LaFerté Coll., MHNP, examined in 1960.

Sapintus fulvipes: Casey 1895: 735; Werner 1962: 496, fig. 6, redescription and synonymy.

I have seen no specimens of this species from south of the USA, except for a single specimen from the Bahamas. Previous records from Mexico and the West Indies are probably all referable to other species, especially *similis* in Mexico and *teapensis* in the West Indies.

Record. — B.W.I.: Bahama Islands: South Bimini Island (1 ♂, May 1951, Cazier and Gertsch) in AMNH.

***Sapintus golbachii* Werner, NEW SPECIES**

Fig. 19

Holotype ♂. — 2.83 mm, rufescent, shiny, head smooth and feebly punctured. Elytral undersetae longitudinal. Legs and visible sternum 5 simple. Tegmen tapered to a point from a broad base.

Head 45/57, 52, truncate with broadly rounded temporal angles, not impressed at midline; eyes 20/19, 36 apart, 18 from base; punctures small, shallow, poorly defined, ca. 3 apart, intervals evenly convex, smooth and polished. Antenna quite slender, ca. 111 long, 7 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 53/20, 45, 40; punctures small, ca. 1 across, sharply defined, ca. 4 apart, intervals smooth with some punctures that are less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the diameter of the main series on the sides of the disc, bearing undersetae. Elytra 185/69, 115; punctures equal to larger ones on prothorax, 4 apart, intervals slightly convex, smooth, with faint, tiny punctures bearing undersetae; oversetae subdecumbent, 10, nearly straight, undersetae almost parallel to oversetae, 5, some diagonal along suture.

Holotype.—♂, ARGENTINA: Tucumán: Tucumán (March 1959, R. Golbach) in IML.

Sapintus guyanensis (Pic), NEW COMBINATION

Fig. 12

Anthicus guyanensis Pic 1904b: 121 (described from Guyane française: Camopi and Ouanary, F. Geay, 1900. The specimen marked type in MHNP is hereby designated lectotype. Type-locality restricted to Ouanary). Types studied.

♂.—Oyapock, 3.16 mm, dark brown, legs, palpi, and base of antenna dull rufescent, tibiae darker. Prothorax densely, head more sparsely, punctured. Legs and visible sternum 5 simple. Apex of tegmen uniquely complex, spatulate with deep lateral excisions.

Head 51/64, 59, subtruncate with a median sulcus ca. 2 deep, temporal angles broadly rounded; eyes 27/25, 38 apart, 19 from base; punctures shallow, flat-bottomed, ca. 1 across and 3 apart, missing from midline of front; intervals irregular from more numerous tiny punctures bearing undersetae. Antenna ca. 107 long, 9 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 64/24, 64, 53; collar very short; surface appearing opaque, punctures flat-bottomed, slightly smaller than on head, ca. 2 apart, narrowly separated but not confluent. Elytra 201/89, 118; punctures 4 apart, small but sharply defined, intervals shiny but with very tiny punctures bearing undersetae; oversetae decumbent, 9, almost straight, undersetae fine, appressed, 4, moderately numerous, diagonal.

New records.—FRENCH GUIANA: Saut-Maripa, Oyapock, 4 ♂, 5 ♀, 25 Nov. 1969, Guyane-Mission Balachowsky-Gruner, Oct.–Nov. 1969. One specimen bears the label "Plege lumineux." These are the only specimens seen except for the type-series. Specimens in MHNP and FGW collections.

Sapintus hispidulus Casey

Fig. 5

Sapintus hispidulus Casey 1895: 736–737 (type-locality: Austin, Texas). Types in Casey Coll., USNM, examined in 1950.

This species has been reported previously from eastern Texas and from a state label specimen allegedly from South Carolina. New material indicates that it ranges into the USA from a Mexico-Central America distribution.

New records.—USA: Arizona: Pima Co.: Santa Rita Experimental Range (20 July 1973, UV trap, W. Nutting). MEXICO: Sonora: Alamos (5–13.5 mi. E., 5 mi. W., Aug. and Oct.); Navajoa (10 mi. E., 13 Aug.). Baja California Sur: Santiago

(13 Aug.). Sinaloa: Concordia (5 mi. E., 12 Jul.). San Luis Potosí: Ciudad Mante (12 mi. S., 21 June), El Banito (22 June). Panama: Bocas del Toro: Almirante (16 km. W., 15 Apr.—5 May, H. Wolda). Most of the specimens were taken at UV light, and most of them from Mexico were collected by D. S. Chandler.

Sapintus lemniscatus Werner

Sapintus lemniscatus Werner 1962: 498, figs. 9, 11 (type-locality: E. S. George Reserve, Livingston Co., Michigan). Holotype in FMNH.

Anthicus donedai Bonadona 1978: 73–74, figs. 1, 4–6 (type-locality: E. S. George Reserve, Livingston Co., Michigan). Holotype in P.I.M.E. Entomological Museum, Maryglade College, Memphis, Michigan; not examined. NEW SYNONYMY.

This species is rather unusual in that the undersetae are not very noticeable on the elytra, in that the elytra have a dark midband, and that the male has a median lamina set in a deep excavation of visible abdominal sternum 5. Bonadona's figures leave no doubt as to the synonymy indicated. The type-localities are within the same square mile reserve.

Sapintus lobatus Werner, NEW SPECIES

Fig. 9

Holotype ♂.—3.09 mm, pale rufescent, shiny, head rounded behind, obscurely punctured; visible abdominal sternum 4 with a pair of large ventral lobes, 2 and 3 slightly dishd out along middle, 5 concave and almost hidden by 4; legs simple. Tegmen (from Punta Lara specimen) tapered to a slightly swollen apex.

Head 47/58, 51, almost evenly rounded behind eyes but with a feeble truncation; eyes 22/17, 35 apart, 23 from base; punctures moderately fine, shallow, ca. 4 apart, intervals smooth, evenly convex. Antenna ca. 115 long, 10 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 61/27, 55, 47; collar short; punctures distinct, ca. 4 apart, separated by slightly more than their diameters. Elytra 201/76, 109; punctures ca. 5 apart; oversetae subdecumbent, 11, almost straight, undersetae moderately sparse, decumbent, 4. Lobes of visible sternum 4 large, flat, ca. 45 apart in front, to 15 at hind margin, ca. 24 high. These and the excavation of sterna 2 and 3 would enclose the tip of the female body. The excavated surface is finely punctulate and appressed-pubescent; the mesal edge of the lobes bears a dense fringe of slightly curved setae ca. 6 long. Sternum 5 short and concave, apparently overlapped by 4.

Types.—Holotype ♂, ARGENTINA: Tucumán: Alpachiri (29.XII.1946, R. Golbach) in IML. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data, IML and FGW. 1 ♂, Buenos Aires: Punta Lara (IX.931, J. Bosq, in Bruch Coll.), MBR.

Sapintus lutescens (Champion), NEW COMBINATION

Fig. 20

Anthicus lutescens Champion 1890: 244–245 (described from Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico and Paso Antonio, Guatemala). Type-series in BMNH, examined in 1960.

♂.—Las Cumbres, Panama, 2.35 mm, tan, pubescence short and even, unique in possession of a trichome-like patch of dense, erect, pale setae from an excavation at each anterolateral edge of prothorax (in both sexes). Apex of front tibia with

a slender, slightly recurved spine ca. 2 long; front trochanters slightly bulging; visible sternum 5 simple. Apex of tegmen slender, narrowly hastate.

Head 38/48, 46, evenly semicircular behind eyes, which are 18/15, 31 apart, 17 from base; punctures deep on front, ca. 3 apart, to indistinct on vertex, intervals shiny, convex, with sparse, barely perceptible punctures bearing undersetae. Antenna ca. 91 long, 7 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 47/20, 45, 37; collar distinct, punctures of 2 sizes, their diameters differing by ca. 1:2, ca. 3 apart. Anterolateral "trichomes" lying just in front of widest part, ca. 15 long, 5 wide, their dense setae ca. 5 long and slightly curved. Elytra 149/58, 82; punctures ca. 4 apart; oversetae fine, ca. 8, subdecumbent, moderately curved, undersetae very fine, ca. 3, nearly appressed, diagonal.

New records.—PANAMA: Las Cumbres (12 Feb.–26 Jul. 1975, UV light, H. Wolda); Chepo (12 mi. S., 4 July 1974, O'Briens and Marshall). MEXICO: Vera Cruz: Veracruz (5 mi. S., 30 June 1975, UV light, D. S. Chandler). Sinaloa: Mazatlán (26 Sept. 1971, UV trap, A. Newton). San Luis Potosí: El Banito (22 June 1975, UV light, D. S. Chandler). USA: Texas: Brownsville (11–16 June 1935, P. J. Darlington); S. Pat. Co.: Welder Wildlife Refuge (23 May 1974, C. and L. O'Brien). This seems to be one of the rarest species of the genus in North American light trap collections; only 23 specimens have been seen.

Sapintus malkini Werner, NEW SPECIES

Fig. 28

Holotype ♂.—2.11 mm, brown, legs, base of antenna, and palpi luteous; visible sternum 5 with a shallow but sharply defined excavation 18 wide, this largely glabrous but with a few mesally directed appressed setae on sides; front trochanter with a triangular spine ca. 2 long, middle trochanter simple; front and middle tibiae excavated in apical $\frac{1}{3}$, with an almost invisible erect terminal spine. Tegmen (from paratype) small, trilobed at apex.

Head 36/50, 44, truncate, temporal angles rounded; eyes large, 22/19, 27 apart, 13 from base. Antenna ca. 75 long, 6 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 40/16, 42, 35, punctures ca. 2 apart, flat-bottomed and large enough that they are narrowly separated. Elytra 135/58, 71; punctures ca. 4 apart; oversetae decumbent, ca. 7, almost straight, undersetae ca. 4, appressed, diagonal.

Types.—Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Mato Grosso: Capitao Vasconcelos (on Rio Tuatari, Upper Xingu Basin, 31 July 1957, Borys Malkin) in CAS. Paratypes: 3 ♂, 3 ♀, same data, CAS and FGW collections.

Sapintus ovalis Werner, NEW SPECIES

Figs. 2, 21

Holotype ♂.—2.96 mm, rufescent, legs, palpi and antenna paler, head semicircular behind eyes, moderately sparsely punctured, prothorax densely punctured; visible sternum 5 flat or slightly concave; legs simple. Tegmen (of paratype from Rio Chira) tapered to slender, subspatulate apex.

Head 47/57, 49; eyes 24/18, 36 apart, 17 from base; punctures flat-bottomed, 3 apart, intervals about equal to punctures, smooth. Antenna ca. 98 long, 8 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 56/21, 49, 45; collar moderately short; punctures flat-bottomed, 2 apart, intervals generally narrower than punctures. Elytra 195/80,

109, punctures moderately small, ca. 4 apart, intervals smooth but with more numerous extremely fine punctures bearing undersetae; oversetae decumbent, 9, slightly curved, undersetae subappressed, 4, diagonal, fairly sparse.

Types.—Holotype ♂, PERU: Lima: Callao (16 Nov. 1950, Michelbacher and Ross) in CAS. Paratypes: 25, PERU: Lima: Cañete; Lambayeque: Chiclayo; Piura: Piura, Rio Chira; Dept. unknown: Barranca, Casa Grande. ECUADOR: Ferreñafe, Jayania, and at New York port of entry in banana debris from Ecuador. Paratypes in CAS, FGW, and USNM collections. Some of the specimens were collected on alfalfa and on cotton buds.

Sapintus sentis Werner, NEW SPECIES

Fig. 14

Holotype ♂.—2.71 mm, rufescent brown, legs barely paler and head darker; head moderately densely punctured, intervals shiny; legs simple; visible sternum 5 (paratype) with a very shallow, parallel-sided depression ca. 15 wide, barely more than flattened, surface and setae unmodified; tegmen (same paratype) broad at base, concavely tapered to slender tip, internal sac with lateral patches of heavy spines just below primary gonopore and long spines on diverticulum.

Head 42/58, 50, truncate with rounded temporal angles, impressed ca. 1 at middle; eyes 24/21, 36 apart, 16 from base; punctures flat-bottomed, 2 apart, intervals slightly convex, shiny. Antenna ca. 100 long, 8 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 55/20, 51, 42; punctures slightly denser than on head, intervals narrow, shiny. Elytra 175/76, 98; punctures 4 apart, intervals slightly convex, punctures bearing undersetae feeble but visible at 100 diameters; oversetae decumbent, 9, slightly curved, undersetae moderately sparse, ca. 5, subappressed, slightly curved, diagonal.

Types.—Holotype ♂, BRASIL: Ceará: Fortaleza (Inst. Agron., mercury light trap, 2 April 1963, F. Werner) in MZSP. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 8 ♀, same data, in IAF and FGW collections.

Sapintus similis Werner, NEW SPECIES

Figs. 1, 3, 27

Holotype ♂.—2.67 mm, rufescent brown with rufescent legs and base of antenna; head with flat-bottomed punctures ca. 3 apart, bearing oversetae, and slightly more numerous shallower punctures ca. ½ their diameter bearing undersetae, intervals flat, shiny; prothorax densely and evenly covered with small, flat-bottomed punctures; legs and visible sternum 5 simple. Tegmen (of paratype, Cd. Valles) fairly broad at base, concavely tapered to fine apex, diverticulum of internal sac with many small spines, region of primary gonopore with a zone of long, slender spines.

Head 40/58, 51, truncate with broadly rounded temporal angles; eyes 26/22, 35 apart, 13 from base. Antenna ca. 84 long, 8 thick at segment 10. Prothorax

→

Figs. 17–28. Male genitalia of *Sapintus* spp., ventral views, details in some other views. 17, *S. capitatus*, holotype. 18, *S. canaliculatus*, paratype, gonopore armature in left lateral view. 19, *S. golbachii*, holotype, gonopore armature in ventral view. 20, *S. lutescens*, Las Cumbres, Pan., tegmen in left lateral view, gonopore armature in ventral view. 21, *S. ovalis*, paratype, Rio Chira, Peru. 22,

55/22, 48, 43; punctures ca. 2 apart, intervals narrower than punctures. Elytra 173/71, 96; punctures small, 4 apart, intervals shiny, punctures bearing undersetae barely visible at 100 diameters; oversetae decumbent, 8, almost straight, undersetae 4, moderately sparse, appressed, diagonal.

Types.—Holotype ♂, MEXICO: San Luis Potosí: El Banito (nr. Cd. Valles, 17 July 1970, UV trap, A. Newton) in USNM. Paratypes: 11 ♂, 7 ♀, same data; 17 ♂, 7 ♀, same locality but 22 June 1975, UV light, D. S. Chandler. Paratypes in USNM, DSC, and FGW collections.

Additional specimens not designated as paratypes are from: HONDURAS: in banana trash from Honduras at Baltimore port of entry. JAMAICA: Spanish Town. MEXICO: Baja California: San Bartolo; Campeche: Campeche; Chiapas: E. of Comitán, S. of Palenque; Morelos: Cuernavaca; Nayarit: San Blas; San Luis Potosí: El Naranjo, El Salto de Agua, Tamazunchale, E. of Cd. Valles; Sinaloa: Mazatlán, N. of Pericos; Tabasco: S. of Villahermosa; Tamaulipas: Gomez Farias, N. and S. of Cd. Mante, Santa Engracia; Veracruz: Cd. Alemán, El Palmar, N. of Sontecomapan, S. of Veracruz. PANAMA: Las Cumbres, Madden Lake. Panama Canal Zone: Fort Clayton. USA: Arizona: Tucson; California: Alameda, Naples, San Diego; Florida: Winter Park; Louisiana: Harahan. These specimens in CAS, CU, DSC, FGW, MCZ, and USNM collections.

Remarks.—Since it has no really strong specific characters, this is one of the most difficult species to identify with certainty. It appears to be abundant in Mexico and Panama, but rare in the southern USA and in Jamaica. Most of the specimens that Champion (1890) identified as *fulvipes* probably belong here; I have not checked them. The late Robert Silberglied and Mr. Abiello obtained adults and larvae from the egg sac of a *Tetragnatha* spider at Madden Lake, Panama, 20 March 1978.

Sapintus spinulosus, NEW SPECIES

Fig. 24

Holotype ♂.—2.97 mm, brown, legs and base of antenna rufescent, undersetae moderately dense and conspicuous, directed laterally posterior to weak omoplates; legs and visible sternum 5 simple; tegmen tapered to a blunt point from apical $\frac{1}{3}$, the tapered portion slightly concave and bearing some lateral setae; diverticulum of internal sac with an even covering of small, triangular spines, internal sac not otherwise spinose, apparently with a pair of tiny membranous fingers near base.

Head 57/64, 56, truncate with narrowly rounded temporal angles; eyes 28/24, 35 apart, 19 from base; punctures bearing oversetae moderately small, flat-bottomed, 3 apart, intervals flat, shiny but with more numerous punctures ca. $\frac{1}{3}$ diameter of larger bearing undersetae. Antenna ca. 111 long, 9 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 58/24, 53, 46; punctures dense, ca. 2 apart, small but well defined, intervals very narrow. Elytra 182/78, 105; omoplates well indicated, accentuated by transverse setae behind and in the shallow postbasal transverse impression; punctures small, sharply defined, 4 apart, intervals flat with numerous tiny punctures bearing undersetae; oversetae decumbent, 9, nearly straight, undersetae appressed, fairly heavy, 4, diagonal where not transverse.

Holotype.—♂, MEXICO: Jalisco: Tecalitlán (26 July 1963, at lights, Ackerman and Whitehead) in USNM.

Sapintus subulatus Werner, NEW SPECIES

Fig. 25

Holotype ♂.—2.56 mm, rufescent brown, legs luteous; head truncate, with dense, small, well-defined punctures, similar on prothorax. Legs and visible sternum 5 simple; tegmen (Jacaré paratype) broad at base, abruptly tapered to a sharp point from beyond middle.

Head 42/62, 51, truncate with broadly rounded temporal angles, feebly depressed at midline; eyes 25/22, 33 apart, 15 from base; punctures flat-bottomed, well-defined, ca. 1 apart, intervals smooth and ca. ½ diameter of punctures. Antenna ca. 102 long, 7 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 51/23, 53, 47, with punctures almost equal to those on head. Elytra 164/73, 95; punctures small, 4 apart, intervals flat, smooth, punctures bearing undersetae barely visible at 100 diameters; oversetae decumbent, ca. 7, slightly curved, undersetae 4, appressed, almost straight, diagonal.

Types.—Holotype ♂, COLOMBIA: Amazonas: Leticia (15 June 1965, P. R. Craig and J. Robb) in CAS. Paratypes: 13, FRENCH GUIANA: Sikini-Oyapock. TRINIDAD: La Brea. VENEZUELA: Baraquisimeto. BRAZIL: Pará/Amapá: Rio Jari. Goiás: Jataí, Santa Isabel. Mato Grosso: Jacaré. Rondônia: Pôrto Velho. Paratypes in MGF, MHNP, MPEG, MZSP, and FGW collections. Specimens were recorded as being taken on vegetation, with only one at light.

Sapintus surinamensis (Pic), NEW COMBINATION, NEW STATUS

Fig. 10

Anthicus guyanensis var. *surinamensis* Pic 1913: 12 (type-locality: Surinam). Type in Pic Coll., MHNP, studied.

♂.—Kobelstation, 3.60 mm, rufous brown, legs and base of antenna rufescent, head and prothorax very densely and evenly punctured. Legs and visible sternum 5 simple; tegmen broad at base, concavely tapered to sharply pointed apex.

Head 53/75, 63, base truncate with rounded temporal angles; eyes 34/30, 38 apart, 15 from base; punctures less than 2 apart, ca. 1 in diameter, flat-bottomed, some confluent, intervals convex, shiny. Antenna ca. 122 long, 9 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 75/27, 71, 57; collar very short; punctures even denser than on head but similar. Elytra 232/91, 118; punctures small but well defined, 4 apart, intervals almost flat, shiny, with very fine punctures bearing undersetae; oversetae decumbent, 11, almost straight, undersetae almost appressed, 4, moderately dense, diagonal in zone along suture.

New records.—SURINAM: Coppename (2 ♂, op gele *Solanum*, Langa soela, 26 July 1943, Geijskes), Kobelstation (1 ♂, 2 ♀, 21 Sept. 1938) in the Surinam Museum, Paramaribo, and FGW collections.

Sapintus taitiensis (Boheman)

Anthicus taitiensis Boheman 1858: 105 (type-locality: "Taiti"). Types in NRS, studied in 1958.

Anthicus (*Sapintus*) *taitiensis*: Krekich 1914: 222–223.

Sapintus taitiensis: Werner 1958: 215–216.

I have previously (1958) recorded a series of measurements of the type of this species. The ♂ lacks modifications of the legs or visible sternum 5. The name

cannot be associated with any of the species included in the present paper. The locality of collection was probably somewhere in coastal Ecuador or Puna Island, despite Boheman's indication of Tahiti and that one of the types is marked "California."

Sapintus teapensis (Champion), NEW COMBINATION

Fig. 26

Anthicus teapensis Champion 1890: 249 (described from Frontera, San Juan Bautista and Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico). Type-series in BMNH, examined in 1960. *Sapintus suzelae* Bonadona 1981: 278–280, Fig. 6, 12 (type-locality: Duzer, Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles). Holotype in collection of Dr. F. Chalumeau, Pointe à Pitre, Guadeloupe; not examined. NEW SYNONYMY.

♂.—La Ceiba, Honduras, 2.10 mm, brown with luteous legs, antenna and palpi; head almost as densely punctured as prothorax; visible sternum 5 with shallow but distinct depression 13 wide, depression with longitudinal appressed pubescence, flanked by erect setae 9 long, in patches ca. 6 wide. Legs simple. Tegmen (Paramaribo, Surinam specimen) concavely tapered to a sharp point.

Head 39/53, 45, truncate with rounded temporal angles; eyes large, 22/20, 30 apart, 13 from base; punctures ca. 2 apart, flat-bottomed, only narrowly separated, occasionally confluent, obsolete on vertex; intervals smooth. Antenna ca. 78 long, 7 thick at segment 10. Prothorax 44/19, 42, 35; collar short; punctures slightly denser than on head. Elytra 145/60, 89; punctures ca. 4 apart; oversetae almost decumbent, 7, only slightly curved, undersetae ca. 4, appressed, moderately dense, diagonal.

New records.—MEXICO: Campeche: SW of Escarcega. Vera Cruz: Coatacoacalco. HONDURAS: La Ceiba. JAMAICA: Spanish Town, Santa Cruz, Orange Bay. CUBA: Baracoa, Cayamas. HAITI: Desbarrière-Mt. La Hotte, Port-au-Prince. REP. DOM.: Puerto Plata, La Romana, Monte Cristi. BR. GUIANA: Mackenzie (on Demerara River). SURINAM: Paramaribo. TRINIDAD: St. Augustine. BRAZIL: Pará: Belém. Rio Grande do Norte: Macaiba. Espírito Santo: Linhares. São Paulo: Ilha dos Buzios.

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Acronyms used for indicating location of types and other specimens are those proposed by Heppner and Lamas (1982), with a few additions. These are: (AMNH) American Museum of Natural History, New York City; (BMNH) British Museum (Natural History), London, England; (CAS) California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California; (CU) Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; (DSC) collection of Donald S. Chandler, University of New Hampshire, Durham; (FGW) collection of the author; (FMNH) Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois; (IAF) Instituto Agronómico, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil; (IML) Fundación e Instituto Miguel Lillo, Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, San Miguel de Tu-

cumán, Argentina; (MA) collection of Col. Moaçir Alvarenga, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; (MBR) Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia," Buenos Aires, Argentina; (MCZ) Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; (MGF) Museum G. Frey, Entomologisches Institut, Tutzing, Bavaria, Germany; (MLP) Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, La Plata, Argentina; (MHNP) Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; (MNRJ) Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; (MPEG) Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Belém, Pará, Brazil; (MZSP) Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil; (NHMV) Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria; (NRS) Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden; (OSU) Ohio State University, Columbus; (OSUC) Oregon State University, Corvallis; and (USNM) National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

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